

REMS.—\$2.00 per annum; or
75 if paid strictly in advance.

Advertisement inserted at one
sq. per square (12 lines) for the
three insertions, and seventeen
for each subsequent insertion.
He who advertises by the year,
make arrangement with him
privilege of Annual Adver-
tisement is limited to their own imme-
diately business; and all adver-
tisements inserted at one

mens for the benefit of other per-
sons, as well as all legal advertise-
ments, and advertisements of real
estate, or auction sales, sent in by
them, must be paid for at usual
rates.

Cards of acknowledgment, in-
cluding notices, and the like, one in-
sertion, 10 cents per square.

Births, marriages and deaths in-
serted without charge, all addi-
tions to the ordinary announce-
ment, as obituary notices, &c., will be
charged at 4 cents per line, no charge
being less than 25 cents.

No paper will be discontinued
until arrearages are paid, except at
the option of the publishers.

Job Printing,
in its various branches, executed
with despatch.

F. A. PRATT, WM. MESSER

Number 5,221.

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858.

Volume 101.

Childrens Corner.

PRINTING PRESS AND OTHER RELICS.

is amusing to hear of the great variety of reli-
gious articles shown to travellers in Europe. Do
you know, young reader, what is meant by a reli-
c? We have in the office of the Newport *Mercury*
the very printing press on which Dr. Franklin
died to work his brother, when he was a
boy. Perhaps you may not know that
paper was first established by the brother of
celebrated Dr. Franklin, one hundred years
ago. Come into our office and we will show you
printing presses and we call it a valuable reli-
c, with many others, which were printed
one hundred years ago. This, in some parts
of the country, has excited so much interest as a
relic of the past, that a certain lecturer has written
enquiry on what terms we would furnish him
one thousand copies of the *Newport Mercury*
to people who are interested in reli-
c. Don't you think we had better lend him the
paper as a travelling companion this winter?

Relics of all kinds are exhibited in the old
cathedral in Europe—such as bones, locks of hair,
etc. etc. The author said he had seen
several hundreds of years. Some, they say,
have been handed down from the time of our
Saviour and the Apostles. A great many articles are
said to have been worn by the old saints, and
most every collection is said to contain a piece of
every article on which our Saviour was crucified.
All these little pieces of wood were put together,
it is said that it would make fuel enough for a
tiny to burn the whole winter. The cross was
too heavy for the Cypriots to carry, you
will see by reading St. Luke xxii, 26. It is very wicked to impose ignorant
superstition upon the poor, by showing them pretended relics for the sake
getting them money. Travellers are often in-
duced in this way, for, you know, intelligent
people believe very silly things—
ever amusing anecdote is related of the sacrifice
of a celebrated cathedral on the continent. A
cavell had been examining his relics, and at last
saw a black-looking dirty bottle, that seemed
entirely empty, and enquired what it contained.
The man hesitated a moment, and then said—
Sir, this bottle contains some of the dark-
ness Moses spread over the land of Egypt! The
contents of this bottle was quite too much for
the cavell's credulity or swallow.

COMMUN-D-E-WAT THE INDIAN CHIEF.

There was no unusual occurrence, in the early settle-
ment of Ohio, for a party of whites to arm
themselves and sally forth to take revenge upon
the natives for injuries they had inflicted upon
a new settlers of the country. Perhaps an Indian
chief who had seen his hunting ground dis-
appearing, had sounded the war-whoop, collected
his braves, made a descent upon a village and car-
ried off the inhabitants, women and children
as you would in William Wilby's. The next thing you would hear was an
account of the doings of some brave soldiers, who
slew all fall upon the Indians and gain a glorious
victory over them. It made no difference whether
they were the very same savages, who had
committed the cruel act or not, if they were only
savages—that was enough, they must be hunted
down like wild beasts. The Anglo-Saxons were
inhabitants of the promised land, and the Wyanots,
dawares, Miamies, Ollaways and other tribes,
were driven out like the heathen nations of
Caesar.

In this way common-de-wat was succeeded,
with his whole family, by a party of white men
he kindly invited to pass the night in his
home. This was the night of December 4th, 1845,
the particulars cannot be given until next week.

From the German.

THE LOST FOUND.

Bewail not time that thou hast lost,
Or days gone by and wasted;
To losing time to be thus lost
By memories bitter tasting.

But work the grateful present so,
That some of what thou'st planted,
To bounteous strength and fruitage grow,
And thanks by brothers thanked.

Tis thus thou'st find those lost, sad days,
Bereft of their sorrow;
Our past bad debts there's taught that pay,
But gold of rich to-morrow.

John. H.

Poetry.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.

Our governess left us, dear brother,
last night in a strange fit of pique,
Will you kindly send for another?

We want her, at latest, next week:

But I'll give you a few plain credentials,

The bargain with is complete;

Take a pen—just set down the essentials,

And begin at the top of the sheet!

With easy and modest decision,

She ever must move, act and speak;

She must understand French with precision;

Italian and Latin, and Greek;

She must play the piano divinely,

Excel on the harp and the lute,

Do all sorts of needlework finely,

And make feather-flowers and wax-fruit.

She must answer all queries directly,

And all sciences well understand.

Paint in oils, sketch from nature correctly,

And write German text and short hand;

She must sing with power, science and sweetness,

Yet for concerts must not sing at all;

She must dance with ethereal fleetness,

Yet never must go to a ball.

She must not have needy relations;

Her dress must be tasteful, yet plain;

Her discourse must abound in quotations;

Her memory all days must retain;

She must point out each author's chief beauties,

She must manage dull natures with skill;

Her pleasures must lie in her studies,

See never must be nervous or ill!

If she writes odes, themes and sonnets,

Yes be not pedantic or pert;

If she wear not *traversas*, but bonnets;

If she deem it high treason to flirt;

If to mildness she add sense and spirit,

Engage her at once without fear;

Love to reward modest merit,

And I give—ifya guineas a year!

I except, my good sister, your mission;

To-morrow my search I'll begin;

In all circles, in every condition,

I'll strive such a treasure to win;

And if, after years of probation,

My eyes on the woman should rest,

I'll engage her without hesitation—

But not on the terms you suggest.

Of a bride I have ne'er made selection;

For my bachelor thoughts would still dwell

On an object so near to perfection,

That I blushed half my fancies to tell;

Now this list that you kindly have granted,

I'll quote and refer to through life,

But just blot out—A Governess Wanted;

And head it with—Wanted a Wife,

From the German.

Up jumped our Devil,

Looking solemn,

And set these lines,

To fill this column!

Volume 101.

Childrens Corner.

MOTHER GOOSE.

THE HEAVY CROSS.

Robert Hope and Samuel Hullins had
lived next door to one another for more
than twelve years; and it is probable that
they would have continued to live in perfect
harmony, if Samuel, who had served under
Nelson had not gained a small pension
at Trafalgar, which he had paid for by the
loss of one of his legs. Now partly
that leg and still more that pension, were
constant objects of jealousy to Robert;
he blamed fate for having left him two
legs, and he complained bitterly to God
because he could not, as he said sell his
legs at the same price as Hullins. Every
time that he went to pay his rent, he repeated
grumblingly, that his neighbor was
a very happy man, that he was able to pay
a rent the king gave him such a good
pension.

At first, Robert contented himself with
talking of his grievances to himself, but little
by little his discontent was expressed more
loudly, and soon it became his habitual and
favorite topic of conversation. One week
when he was beholding with his rent, and as
he was going towards the house of Mr.
Taylor to make his excuses, he met his
neighbor Hullins, who was going as regular
as a clock to pay his rent. The very
sight of Samuel had on Robert the effect
of sickness; so when he bowed his head
in reply to the salutation of Hullins, his face
singularly resembled that of a bull show-
ing his horns to a dog. On reaching the
house of the landlord, Hope was severely
reprimanded, and the example of his neighbor
held up to him, as always paying regularly
and to the last penny.

Heavens—cried she, gathering up her
apron with her hands, what a horrible
thing on your back!

Robert turned round to tell her to let it
alone; but then the blacksmith perceived
the mark.

By Heavens—look, said he, laughing,
he can serve as a sign for the inn of the
White Cross!

I suppose, said the blacksmith, that his
wife put this sign on his shoulder for fear of
losing him.

Hope felt there was but one way to get
rid of their jokes, so he hastily left the
place, but not without calling them foolish
idlers; the cross began to weigh on his
shoulders more than he had at first sup-
posed possible.

The unhappy Robert seemed destined
this day to unpleasant meetings, for scarcely
had he taken a few steps when he found
himself in the midst of the school children.

The school was over and the scholars burst
out into the road, disposed to make the
most of any occasion for frolic which
might present itself. Hope was seized
with a terrible restlessness; he seemed
already to hear the hue-and-cry after him.

Before long his fears were realized; hard-
ly had he passed, when a loud, mocking
scholar began to run after him, shouting
and throwing their caps and bonnets in the
air.

Look, look, cried one, he looks like a sheep
marked for the butcher!

Do you not see, said another, that he has
been crossed, and is going to leave for
Palestine?

And the shouts of laughter began again

louder than ever.

Hope now became pale

with anger; he turned round like a surly
house-dog, worried by children, and perhaps
would have taken cruel revenge on his
young persecutors, if Mr. Johnson, the
schoolmaster, had not just then shown
himself at the door of his house.

Robert went towards him and began to
complain that his school was composed of
vagabonds and insolent children. Mr.
Johnson replied gently, that he would not
for all the world encourage impudence
in his scholars, but that the white cross
which he had on his back would make
people wiser than children laugh.

What business is that to you? replied
Robert haughtily: 'is not my back my
own property?'

The schoolmaster bowed, and Hope
continued on his way. But the cross bore
more and more heavily on his shoulders.

He began to think it would not be so easy

to avoid paying Mr. Taylor his rent after
all. If some of my jokes followed him already,

what would it be when they knew the
real of this foolish ornament? Reflecting
thus Robert came near the tavern; he was
going to pass on, when he perceived Mr.
Taylor for himself a few steps in advance, and
on the other side, his neighbor Hullins,
dragging along his wooden leg, and chatting
with Harry Stoke, the carpenter. Harry
Stoke was the wit of the village, and on no account did Hope wish to be jested
by him before Hullins. So he took refuge
in the tavern. But that was not long tenable.
The drinkers were not slow to perceive
the cross and joke Hope about it, a
quarrel broke out, and the inn-keeper, fearing
something serious would happen, had
Robert put out of the house by his man.

Robert had left his own house, intending
to go and look after some work which had
been offered him in the neighboring village,

but his temper had been so ruffled by the
old man Fox, Patty Stevens, the blacksmith,

the butcher, Peggy Turton and the school-
masters, that he decided to return home,

thinking that after all he should be more quiet
there. So he started for home. Sometimes

he would walk quietly so as not to be
overtaken; then he would take a step or two

a minute in order not to pass some one he
would see in advance; sometimes in the
fields, he would glide behind bushes and
jump over walls, and fly from the sight
of men with as much care as a robber who
had stolen a chicken from a farm yard—

at this time the white cross was insupport-
ably heavy; at last he reached home, and

he hoped now to find little quiet. But

as soon as his wife saw him, she cried out:

'Are you not ashamed to come back as

you had been more gentle, I would have told

you to come back.'

A man recently walked two days run-
ning, and was weak a fortnight afterwards.

What a fury murmured he; 'if she

had been more gentle, I would have told

you to come back.'

Up jumped our Devil,

Looking solemn,

And set these lines,

To fill this column!

Volume 101.

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1858.

In these days we are literally flooded with Books, &c., for reading, so there need be no cause for ennui from the want of something with which to employ our evenings and other leisure hours.

But while there is so much reading matter at our command, there is, we fear, a great deal too much composed of that which neither edifies nor instructs, however much we may be amused or interested for the moment; and it must be conceded, that in a great majority of cases, light reading has greater attraction than that, from the perusal of which, lasting and beneficial impressions may be made.

When we consider the character of our system of Government; when we take a retrospective view of the nations of the earth, and realize that there is no other one which enjoys such privileges as our own, or can look forward with as flattering a prospect to a glorious future; when we consider that here is freedom for the oppressed of the world, and an example for them to contemplate and imitate; that the thousands who are annually added to our population from foreign shores, entertaining the idea that liberty consists only in freedom from restraint, and that they are soon to become participants with us in the elective franchise.—When we look at all these things, and remember that all depends upon the stability of our institutions, and that those depend on our ability to study and appreciate them; then, and not till then, shall we realize the importance of whatever has a bearing on the minds of our citizens, and especially so, to the rising generation, who are to occupy our positions and assist in directing the destinies of the Republic. How much responsibility, then, devolves upon all those who are in any way instrumental in forming these minds, and how necessary it is that all those who have influence in providing books, either for study or to beguile a leisure hour, should ignore the trashy and unprofitable stuff, and provide such as shall unite the interesting with the instructive.

To a people enjoying the privileges which we enjoy, there is much information to be derived from the history of those who have preceded us, and in order to comprehend the position which we now occupy, and the dangers that beset us, it is necessary to study the rise, progress and decline of nations, in order to avoid their mistakes.

Study will lead us to see that many Nations have risen from poverty, and that as long as they were in a comparative state of feeble ness they were virtuous; that as they progressed, and became powerful and affluent, their virtues and patriotism degenerated, until they were either broken into fragments by petty quarrels, conquered and subjugated by some less debilitated and more warlike nation; becoming the subject of some tyrant who had, by circumstance, been placed in such a position as to enable him to become their master.

Although we have at the present moment but little to apprehend from the probability of any one man becoming a despotic ruler over us, for the reason that our standing army is but few in number—and that we have little to fear from invasion and subjugation by a foreign power—because it is to their interest to be on friendly terms with us—still there are questions continually arising, to be considered and acted upon, which should be understood by all; and that we may be prepared for the task, it is desirable that we should discard novels and works of fiction, and encourage such reading as shall tend to inform our minds and fit us for the responsible part which becomes the duty of every

man. Since our last we have been visited by a severe storm, which did no damage, however, that we are aware of, though at one time the rising water threatened to carry away the lighter articles on the wharves and wherever it could reach. On Saturday there were mutterings in the air, which was heavy, and the clouds grew more and more stormy as the day declined. On Sunday it rained, and in the afternoon the wind, which was from the northeast, began to blow in gales at sunset. All night long it blew hard, although the rain clouds had passed over, and the tide the next morning was unusually high. On the beach it poured its waters and made a clean breach, filling Easton's Pond several inches higher than it had been at any other time this season, and up as high as the highest part of the sea wall, the sea broke furiously, sending its waters even into the road at the foot of the hill, the lower part of which, where there was smooth going, is now covered with cobble stones. In the town the water submerged several of the wharves, but no injury was done to property exposed, so far as we can learn. Had the wind been from the southeast, instead of from the northeast, we probably should have had something like the scene of the September gale of old, the particulars of which are always rehearsed by those of the past generation who still remain to dwell upon its horrors.

MARSHAL PELEISSIER, who is a fat old fellow, aged 54, was married on the 12th inst., to Mademoiselle PANIEGA, aged 18. The following are the banns of marriage as published, which present a curious conglomeration of names, novel, if not ridiculous, to us Republicans:

"His Excellency Amable Jean Jacques Peleissier, Duke de Malakoff, Marshal of France, member of the Privy Council, Vice President of the Senate, ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of France to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, grand cross of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the military medal, &c., &c., residing at Paris, in his hotel, Avenue des Champs Elysees, son of the deceased Pierre Peleissier and of Catherine Charlier, his wife, and Mme. ^{de} _{la} ^{comte} Sophie Andre et Pauline Valera de la Paniega, residing at Paris, Avenue des Champs Elysees, 87, daughter of Jose Valera y Viana, Marquis de Paniega, landowner, and of Dona Maria de los Dolores Alcalde Galiano y Perez, Marquesa de Paniega, his wife, residing at Madrid."

On Saturday last, as workmen were engaged excavating for the cellar of a new house to be erected by Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, at the south end of Spring street, they turned up what appears to be the skeleton of an Indian. They were deposited in a box and buried in the common burial ground. Our readers will remember that bones of a like description were found in Farewell street while being repaired, and as the Indians had no particular burial place, there are, undoubtedly, many of their bones in various parts of the city, but a few feet below the surface.

We learn by the Providence *Journal* of yesterday that Brig. General GREENE has resigned and the Governor has appointed Brig. Gen. BARTON, of Warren, Major General. This disposal of the two vacancies, which has just been applied for by Gen. GOULD, and finishes the game which has been played with as much tact as MORPHY could play a game of chess.

His Excellency, Gov. DYER, has issued his proclamation for Thursday, Nov. 26th, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for the innumerable blessings he has bestowed upon the people of this State during the past year.

THE LOSS OF LIFE ON SEA-GOING STEAMERS HAS, of late, been so appalling, and this mode of conveyance has become so common, that any hint that can be thrown out, likely in the most remote degree to be of service in case of disaster, must be useful.

We are aware that in such a sudden and fearless case as that of the Austria, the stoutest heart would be apt to quail—the calmest mind be at a loss how to act. But the circumstances attending the origin of the disaster is sufficient to convince any person at all acquainted with the management of vessels, that there was something wrong in the disciplinary arrangements of the ship; that there was incompetence somewhere, and that the commander, when the awful fact burst upon his mind that the ship was enveloped in flames, was not equal to the emergency, and the man who, above all others, could and should have directed what was to be done, added to the confusion and dismay with the cry "we are all lost."

In this case, if it were possible to have done so, the engines should have been stopped immediately, as the speed of the boat going to windward must have been fanning the flame. But to do this the engineer required an order from the officer of the deck, and did not feel authorized to do so on his own responsibility until it was impracticable, thus hastening the finale of this terrible calamity, and making it difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to lower the boats in safety, owing to the speed of the ship; and even if they were successfully placed in the water, leaving the danger from the turning of the propeller still to be encountered.

The lowering a boat from an altitude of twenty feet, is an operation that even in the most placid weather, and with the ship lying perfectly still, requires experience and competent direction, in order to be done with safety; but when at sea, and the vessel passing through the water, even in a limited speed, and a heavy boat, it is an operation almost impossible to be successfully performed, without incurring every necessary preparation, and exercising every possible precaution, and with practised hands to perform the work. These are facts not from hearsay, but the result of experience that demonstrates clearly that landsmen should seldom or never attempt to lower a boat at sea. But there may occur cases where there is none but inexperienced hands and the boats are the only refuge. In such a case, even, a written description of how the operation is performed and the different points of which require to be the most guarded, in order to prevent failure, we feel would be invaluable.

If circumstances permit, see if there is an opening in the boat to discharge water, and so stop it. See that there are oars or sails,rudder and buckets; also provisions, water and compass, unless assistance is at hand; have nothing on the boat that is not absolutely necessary; see that a good rope is securely made fast to the bow of the boat and to the ship. Being thus provided, and all ropes detached from the boat except the tackles; see that turns are taken with the lowering part of the tackle around some portion of the vessel that will serve to bear the weight of the boat, and so attached as to admit of lowering the boat at pleasure—bearing in mind how essential it is that this part of the work be successfully performed; that the strain on the rope is very great, and that should either tackle get beyond the control of those who are to attend it, that end of the boat will inevitably descend, and the contents of the boat be turned out, and probably the boat itself (if lowered) be filled with water. All being ready, and a man in each end to disengage the tackles as soon as she reaches the water—if the boat on chocks, the tackles must be tightened.

In some other way—then lower both ends gradually, observing to keep the boat not far from a level, and as soon as in the water disengage the tackles and see that she is not stove alongside. We would remark that practice, in this case, is much better than theory, and the above is only intended for a case of forlorn hope, and may it never be called into requisition.

As winter approaches, it is unpleasant to anticipate what we shall probably witness, but it is necessary to do so, to guard against the evil which seems inevitable. The aspect of affairs at present give us every reason to believe that the approaching winter will be a season of suffering among certain classes. Already has the prostration of business, consequent upon the manifold embarrassments of the country, thrown vast numbers of persons out of employment; or, if they be still retained, their wages have been very much lessened. In such a state of things common prudence tells us to prepare for the future, and out of our present earnings, however stinted they may be, to endeavor to lay by something for the time of need. Some will consider it impossible to do so, imagining that it requires all they can earn to satisfy their present wants; but it is not so, for there are many indulgences, which, from long use, are thought to be indispensable. Every one, even the most unfortunate, should prefer to live economically rather than suffer or depend upon charity. The poor in this country do not know, in fact, what real poverty is, and until the severe trial arrives (which we sincerely hope may never be warded off) they will be surprised to find how many things, now regarded by them as necessities, are, after all, superfluities.

The laboring classes of this country enjoy many comforts which are unknown to those of other lands; tea or coffee, butcher's meat of every kind, and vegetables of all descriptions, with not unfrequently poultry, may be found daily on the tables of the poorer classes, and to tell them that such articles can be dispensed with would be to give offence. There are many who never taste of tea or coffee, and are restricted to meat once a week or fortnight, while vegetables, with the exception of potatoes, are things they never dream of; but yet they are as happy and contented as our own poor. Suppose that instead of tea and coffee, meat and vegetables every day, the poor would indulge in them once in three days in each week for two months to come. It is plain that in doing so, they would save enough to continue the gratification for two months subsequent, in the absence of employment, one-half of that time. Spring would, by that time, have commenced, and labor be in greater demand. Business, which seems now almost at a standstill, would be better, and if the want should not be appeased, delicacies could then be better afforded.

THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER PERSIA is to be laid up and the Europe will take her place. The reason of this change is found in the fact that the Persia burns one hundred and twenty tons of coal per day—or twice as much as the Europa.

IT appears from the official list of passengers of the steamer Austria, which has been received at New York, that the exact number lost was 456, and only 88 were saved.

Brevet Lieut. Col. FRANCIS TAYLOR, of the U. S. Artillery, 1st regiment, died at Fort Brown, Texas, 11th inst., of yellow fever.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF THE NEWPORT BANKS.—The equalization of the circulating medium of New England, was the laudable design, for the accomplishment of which the Suffolk banking system was instituted. This system has generally been successful, and has given a credit to the New England Banks which has made theirs a favored currency, not only in New England, but throughout the Middle and most of the Western States. The burthen of the exchanges, which this system imposed upon the Suffolk Bank and its local agents, was very considerable, both in labor and responsibility, and as the system was adopted for the benefit of all the banks, it seemed but just that each should contribute a just proportion to the cost of the labor and the value of the risk incurred in its prosecution. It is true that the Suffolk Bank, and its agents, appointed without reference to the wishes of its patrons, monopolized this business. And it is equally true that so long as this business is done by a private corporation, it must, almost of necessity, be a monopoly, unless it is done by a bank of mutual redemption.

We say that this system has been successful; but this is true only in a limited sense. It has, in most instances, well subserved the public interest, and the Suffolk Bank and its agents have grown rich by its profits, but the other banks complain that it has been too onerous upon them, inasmuch as it has cost them from three-fifths to one per cent. per annum upon their capital to sustain it. And they have created a bank of mutual redemption, by which they claim that the same system of the redemption of their bills can be carried on by them upon more advantageous terms than those adopted by the Suffolk Bank, because the new system they will only be compelled to pay the actual cost of the service they receive, and to bear the actual risks of the business of the system. Four of the Newport Banks have been induced to be interested in the Bank of Mutual Redemption, partly for reasons of economy, and partly because the Merchants' Bank of Providence, the local agent of the Suffolk, in the late financial crisis, without fault upon their part, failed to keep its contract for the redemption of their circulation, and thereby caused the credit of the Newport Banks to be brought into disrepute, and their bill-holders out of the State to suffer pecuniary loss. And not only this, the Merchants' Bank, during that time, continued to do its business as usual, and to collect its bills, and the other banks are ordered, and six wounded—one fatality and a lame, and two servants.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for November, is at hand, and we eagerly turned its freshly cut pages to ascertain if the Autocrat had really abandoned us, as we had feared. He is still at his post, and a little note on the cover, from the publishers, gives us the delightful assurance that "H. Hume will not soon desert the Atlantic." The excellent monthly has a fine table of contents, judiciously and well calculated to secure the largest number of readers. It is not necessary that we should give the heads of the several articles, seeing that they have been already read by an appreciative public.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, for October, this month has been struggling along for some time, and in the present issue the publishers announce that one more number will bring it to a close, having decided to suspend it, and bring out a new work—the Great Republic Monthly—for which they are making great preparations, and have secured the hearty co-operation of some of the best writers in the country. We wish it success.

THERE WAS AN AWFUL MASSACRE IN WEST THIRTY-EIGHT STREET, NEW YORK, on Tuesday night, in which a number of persons were killed, and six wounded—one fatality and a lame, and two servants.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for November, is at hand, and we eagerly turned its freshly cut pages to ascertain if the Autocrat had really abandoned us, as we had feared. He is still at his post, and a little note on the cover, from the publishers, gives us the delightful assurance that "H. Hume will not soon desert the Atlantic." The excellent monthly has a fine table of contents, judiciously and well calculated to secure the largest number of readers. It is not necessary that we should give the heads of the several articles, seeing that they have been already read by an appreciative public.

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CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Newport, Oct. 29th, 1858.

Deaths reported in the city of Newport for month of September, 1858:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice.

Will be sold at Auction on the premises—
Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1858, at 12 o'clock
M., by virtue of authority from the Court of Probate
of the City of Newport.

Number, — 20 Color, White, — 20
Sex. Causes of Death.
— 8 Appoplexy.
— 12 Brain Congestion of
Condition. — " Inflammation of
Cholera Infantum, — 2
Condition, — 10 Colic,
Disease, — 4 Consumption,
Fever, — 2 Dropsey,
Gout, — 2 Heart Disease,
Nativity, — 1 Mania a Potu,
in U. S., — 1 Marasmus,
in West Indies, — 2 Old age, weakness of
in Ireland, — 1 Paralysis, — 1
in England, — 1 Unknown, — 1
Ages, — 5 Parentage.
Under 1 year, — 1 American, — 13
0 under 15, — 1 Irish, — 4
under 20, — 1 English, — 2
under 30, — 1 Scotch, — 1
Locality. — 1
under 50, — 1 1st Ward, — 6
under 60, — 3 2d " " 3
under 70, — 2 3d " " 2
under 80, — 3 4th " " 3
under 90, — 1 5th " " 6
One death in Fall River reported buried in
Newport.

B. B. HOWLAND, City Clerk.

OUT! OUT! OUT!!

No. 1 of

GLEASON'S

NEW WEEKLY

L I N E - O F - B A T T L E S H I P

For this week is out, being the first number of

this magnificent WEEKLY PAPER. It is full to

overflowing of the choicest literary matter, and

fine Engravings.

For sale at all the Periodical Depots in the

United States.

PRICE ONLY 4 CENTS.

F. GLEASON, Publisher

COR. TREMONT AND BROMFIELD STS.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED

SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS

A PRIME ARTICLE.

Very extensively used for

Blanc Mange, Table and Wine Jellies, and for

Jellifying Preserves.

We would call the attention of our readers to some

new and valuable medical practice at the Indian Medical Institute of this city. We have at this Institute a

a collection of the natural or Indian system of medicine,

the practical results of which have been considered

so important that they have been considered

the greatest importance of this method of practice is found in

the fact that these remedies act upon the system in perfect

harmony, and are therefore more powerful than any other

method, thus showing conclusively that this method of

practice is not a mere theory, but a principle, a theory testi-

fied to the practice, and is now in use throughout the country.

The author of these remarks is a sufficient authority that nothing

more can be said in his favor, and the comparative

value of these remedies is evident from their records

of thousands of cases treated, and the comparative

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